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THE NEWS.

The intelligence from the Eastern States received yesterday by the Pacific, is up to the 2nd inst., five days later than that brought by the Eliza Anderson. The news is only important in indicating the progress of the great (pending) struggle which is now going on in Virginia and Louisiana. From the Eastern portion of North Carolina, from Florida, and even from the besieged Charleston in South Carolina, troops are leaving to reinforce Lee's army. The town of Plymouth, the capture of which was detailed in our last, has, after all the difficulty and expenditure of blood in taking it, been evacuated by the Confederates, in order that Lee should have every available man. His force is now estimated at 100,000 men, 20,000 of whom are cavalry. From 15,000 to 20,000 of Beauregard's army at Charleston, have gone to join the Confederate command. No important movement has taken place since our last. Beauregard's expedition is still encircled in mystery; but we believe it will prove more important than the despatches would lead us to fancy. Nothing but a bold strategic movement that will either divert Lee from his present strong position, or cut off his long line of communication with Richmond, will, we think, be of much avail in the coming campaign against the Confederate General. His line of defence—fortified by the sea—has been greatly strengthened by recently thrown-up earthworks, and the reinforcements which have been pouring into his ranks will make him an opponent, requiring the most consummate skill and the most determined daring to defeat. A diversion, therefore, will most likely be attempted by Grant, to be followed up, if necessary, by a more formidable force. One thing above all others gives us greater hope in the present agency of the Northern army—there is not that clear indication of the commander's plans, which was wont to enable the Southern General to forestall his opponent's movements. From both Northern and Southern "rumors" and reports, but little is to be gleaned of the intentions of General Grant or the disposition of the army of the Potomac.

In Louisiana, Banks' forces were still resting at Grand Ecore, but were likely to start immediately for another advance on Shreveport. The Confederate forces had fortified the place strongly, and were it said, on their march to drive the Federals, now that their gunboats would prove but little use, owing to the low stage of water, back to the Mississippi. We are rather inclined to think, however, the Confederates will be content with their strong defensive position at Shreveport, and not hazard an engagement with Banks at Grand Ecore, or any other point on the Red River, below their present situation. If they do risk an attack, they will most likely be beaten, with all their apparent greatness of numbers. Banks will be enabled to obtain reinforcements with much greater facility than the Southern General, and can always have open communication with the Mississippi. If the Red River does not actually dry up, the taking of Camden in Arkansas by General Steele almost counterbalances the recent advantages gained by the Confederates against Banks. The position of this well fortified place, situated at about 100 miles to the north-east of Shreveport gives the Federal authority considerable stronghold in Arkansas, and places the Confederates at Shreveport, as it were, between two fires as long as Banks holds the southern portion of the Red River.

The inquiries made by Congress into the reported massacre of colored and white soldiers at Fort Pillow, by the Confederates, an account of which we recently published, have resulted in the full corroboration of the statements originally made. The matter is to be taken into the grave consideration of Congress at once. That some stern example will be set by the Federal authorities by way of retaliation for the cold-blooded barbarities perpetrated on the occasion of the capture of this Fort, we have not the slightest doubt. It is the only way, however repugnant to every feeling of humanity, to stop further acts of the same atrocious character. In this matter of colored soldiers, we see that the Senate's amendment placing negro soldiers on an equality with the white troops, has been agreed to by the House. The act is to come into operation from the 1st of January, 1865. This, in no instance to exceed \$100. Next to the Emancipation Proclamation, this is the greatest innovation which the present war, so full of changes, has introduced.

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COMMERCIAL.

Auction Sales to-day.
DUNCAN & GEORGE will sell at Sale Room, at 11 o'clock, a.m., Groceries, Flour, Dried Apples, Raisins, Sugar, Tea, Butter, Eggs, Candles, Lard, Cheeses, Cigars, Drugs, Paints, Melons, Two Eolian Harps, Japanese Goods, Apples, etc.
J. P. DAVIES & CO. will sell at Sale Room, at 11 o'clock, a.m., the Race Horse "Silverlark," also Personal Effects of George Roberts, also Desirable Leasehold Property, Mining Shares, also 1 Black Horse, and 1 Grey Horse, also 60 boxes Apples.

FOR POWER SOUND.—The following vessels have sailed from San Francisco for ports on the Sound: bark Architect, Hong, April 21st; bark Brontes, Knight, April 21st; bark Julia Cobb, Staples, Port Angeles, April 23; bark Ocean, Greenleaf, Tule, April 26th. Cleared—Ship Enterprise, Dunbar, April 26th; French ship Brontes, Knight, Bonaire, April 27th; British ship Oliver, Commodore, Bonaire, April 27th.

FOR ALBERTA.—The ship Enterprise and Brant, both of the same name, have been chartered at San Francisco to load with lumber at Alberni. The former for Combs, and the latter for England.

IN THE STRAITS.—A square rigged vessel was seen in the Straits yesterday afternoon, bound up. Another vessel was seen off Dunegans.

THE LANCASHIRE was lying at Port Townsend on Wednesday, ready to sail for China. The N S Perkins, for Honolulu, was still loading at Port Gamble.

EXPORTS OF FRUIT.—The Bank of British Columbia sent by the Pacific this afternoon, \$26,300, and Wells, Fargo & Co. \$12,000. Total \$38,300.

CLEARED FOR THIS PORT.—The bark Eliza, Blair, and big Sheet Anchor, Sayward, cleared from San Francisco for this port on April 27th.

IMPORTS OF COIN.—The Pacific brought up \$50,000 in gold coin for the Bank of British Columbia.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The Mail Steamer Pacific left Esquimaux yesterday, shortly after 6 p.m., for San Francisco direct.

FOR OLYMPIA AND WAY POINTS.—The steamer Eliza Anderson, left yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, with 50 passengers for Puget Sound.

FROM THE SOUND.—The ship South with 6 passengers arrived yesterday from the Sound with 6 passengers.

LOADING.—The bark W B Stanton, was loading at San Francisco for this port.

FOR ALBERTA.—The steamer Thames will leave this afternoon for Alberni Mills.

FROM NANTU.—The propeller G B Wright, arrived last night 8 hours from Nantau.

FOR PORTLAND.—The Monitor was loading at Nantau for Portland.

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BOARD

May 6th, 1864.

SHARES SOLD.
Union, 60 shares at 25 c
Do, 50 shares at 25 c
Do, 20 shares at 25 c
Do, 10 shares at 25 c
Do, 5 shares at 25 c
Do, 2 shares at 25 c
Do, 1 share at 25 c
Do, 1/2 share at 25 c
Do, 1/4 share at 25 c
Do, 1/8 share at 25 c
Do, 1/16 share at 25 c
Do, 1/32 share at 25 c
Do, 1/64 share at 25 c
Do, 1/128 share at 25 c
Do, 1/256 share at 25 c
Do, 1/512 share at 25 c
Do, 1/1024 share at 25 c
Do, 1/2048 share at 25 c
Do, 1/4096 share at 25 c
Do, 1/8192 share at 25 c
Do, 1/16384 share at 25 c
Do, 1/32768 share at 25 c
Do, 1/65536 share at 25 c
Do, 1/131072 share at 25 c
Do, 1/262144 share at 25 c
Do, 1/524288 share at 25 c
Do, 1/1048576 share at 25 c
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